REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,830.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a BUGGY in good order, with HORSE and HARNESS, complete. Apply with all particulars to "W.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a RIDING HORSE, up to 15 Stone. A pai-ghist in Harness, about 14 hands. Address A. M. BLOMFIELD, Pagh'am Hotel.

MR. DAVID CRAIG, late in the employ of the West's Patent Press Company, Limited, is requested communicate with Messrs. Whittle & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

VICTORIA MUSEUM.—Bassel Mission Weaving Establishment Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c., 12½ per cent. Discount on actual prices.

A few Kutch Arms and Embroideries for Sale. Apply to the SECRETARY.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. LEWIS, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	29
,, Ratnagherry	22	,, Colombo	30
,, Vingoria	22	,, Galle	31
,, Goa	23	,, Nesapatam	April. 3
,, Carwar	23	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Mangalore	24	,, Madras	5
,, Cannanore	25	,, Coconada	8
,, Tellicherry	25	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Calicut	26	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Beypore	26	,, Gopaulpore	10
,, Cochin	27	,, False Point	11
,, Aleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer for BUSHIRE every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Muscat	4
,, Guadur	18	,, Fao	5
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	8
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Bahrein	8
,, Linga	24	,, Linga	9
,, Bushire	26	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Kuwait	26	,, Muscat	14
,, Fao	28	,, Guadur	14
,, Mahomerah	28	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	20

Including Wines. Without food.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
To leave about 25th March.

THE s.s. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board:

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
,, Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines.
,, Port Said	38	24	9	
,, Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
,, Messina	50	34	14	
,, Naples	50	34	14	
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to focus their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 16th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H.P.). Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.), Captain A. SYMONS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

MALWA	2,933 Tons.	450 H.P.,	16th March 1874.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PERIM	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	300 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 666
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CORO. MANDEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

10	Bales Grey Shirting, 7 lbs.
8	,, ,, 8 lbs.
5	,, Grey Madapollams.
6	,, Grey T. Cloth.
5	Cases Coloured Prints.
2	,, Pictures in Gilt Frames.
50	Pathan Tie bans.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Vacant Pieces of Ground at Clerk and Foras Roads,

On MONDAY, the 16th March, 1874, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Action, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and in Re Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, an Insolvent, the whole of his right, title, and interest in the following pieces of vacant ground viz.:—

A piece of vacant ground called "grass market," marked A as per plan measuring 36,117 square yards or thereabouts, marked B in plan measg. 10,781 sq. yds. or thereabouts.			
,,	C	,,	4,0 3 ,,
,,	D	,,	12,606 ,,
,,	E	,,	3,480 ,,
,,	F	,,	48,703 ,,
,,	G	,,	10,216 ,,
,,	H	,,	53 ,,
,,	I	,,	16,676 ,,
,,	J	,,	4,989 ,,
,,	K	,,	3,575 ,,
,,	L	,,	952 ,,
,,	M	,,	59,941 ,,
,,	N	,,	38,159 ,,
,,	O	,,	330 ,,

Also, on the same day, time, and place, a vacant piece of ground measuring 5,969 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of syed Hoosein bin Esmail, on the south by the property of Premjeevandass Anoorooppass, on the west by the property of Chiunoo Assana Cammattee, and on the east by the property of Fu Motiun Premjeevan ass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at he Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome English, Mahogany and Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a rosewood self-playing Argand, English-built self-driving Phaeton, by Kinross, China Garden Seats, &c., at Malabar Hill, opposite to Dadabhoy Camwa's Bungalow.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome English mahogany and Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman changing residence, the same comprises, glass and crockery, plated cruet stand, ice pitcher, tea kettle, soup tureen, single and double branched table, candle-sticks, handsome English mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as, English mahogany telescope, dining table for 10 and 14 persons, dining room chairs, glass fronted cupboards, handsome plated 4 and 6, lights chandeliers, plated and bronze hanging argand lamps, glass bottomed globe lamps of sizes, circular and pier tables with marble tops, handsome China and gilt chairs, conversation sofas, easy, rocking and drawing room chairs, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, valuable marble 15 day clocks, a first-rate self-playing organ, plated wall argand lamps, first-rate engravings in gilt frames, verandah couches, side table ornaments, four post bedstead, reclining sofas, camp cots, a handsome cheval glass, a centre ottoman, China flower pots-tands and garden seats, a large water tank and sundry other articles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built self-driving Phaeton by "Kinross"
Sets of single harness, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome English Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, and elaborately Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, magnificent Pier Glasses with gilt Console Tables, splendid 8, 10, and 12 light Chandeliers and Argand Lamps, handsome English drawing-room Carpets, a first-class Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., Thurston's full-sized slate Billiard Table, by nine minutes handsome Japanese Vases and Table Ornaments, valuable Clocks, by James McCabe, and A. B. Savoury and Sons, iron Safes, richly engraved glass and rich crockery ware, Elkington's best Fish and Ware, first-class English Carriages, handsome Arab Horses, sets of English Harness, a fine collection of choice Plants, in tubs and pots, China Garden Seats and Flower Pot Stands, &c., at No. 81, Malabar Castle, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th, and THURSDAY the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock noon Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano Billiard, Carriages, Horses &c., the property of A. M. Gubbay, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises richly engraved glass ware, handsome dinner, tea, tea and desert services, Elkington's best plated ware such as a set of dish covers, hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, teaset, waiter, water, bread basket, ice pitcher, a set of best electro-plated King's and beaded pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, in mahogany case, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery &c. handsome furniture, such as a sets of Mahogany dining table in 4 pieces, Handsome Mahogany side boards with plate glass mirrors, and marble tops, English dining room chairs, dumb waiters, elaborately carved circular, pier, and sofa tables with marble tops, easy, prudieu, and drawing room chairs, an elegant English rosewood drawing room suit consists of 12 easy and drawing room chairs, a full backed sofa, all covered with rich figured damask, chiffoniers with book case, handsome English velvet pile drawing room carpets, Lady's handsome Japanese writing cabinets, mahogany corner what nots with mirrors, a full-toned sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy & Co. nearly new, magnificent pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome gilt console tables with marble tops splendid 8, 10, and 12 light chandeliers, argand lamps, a full size slate billiard table by Thurston, rich Japanese vases and table ornaments, handsome China card tables, handsome English brass, iron and elaborately carved four-post bedsteads, reclining sofas, English mahogany dressing and washing tables, handsome oak wood presses with plate glass doors, English mahogany writing tables, elegantly carved large almira with plate glass door, made to order, a specimen of indian Workmanship, a very handsome Japanese suit ditto, handsome cheval glasses, carved clothes and gown presses, valuable 8 day clocks by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, and Savary and Sons, bronze statues, dispense articles, a fine collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, China garden seats and flower pot stands, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M. ON THE FIRST DAY.

A handsome English-built four-seated up a Carriage by Belvallette Freres, Paris, with a pair of very handsome Grey Arab fast-trotting Horses, and a set of English plated mounted Harness.

A handsome English-built Clarence by Mann, Twickenham, with a pair of handsome well matched Grey and Chesnut Arab carriage horses, and a set of plated mounted harness.

A light English-built Mail Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, with a powerful fine-bitten Grey Horse and Harness.

A handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, by James Henderson & Co. with a handsome Bay Horse and Harness.

A strong double-seated Brougham by Collett & Co., Bombay.

A very showy Bay Arab Riding Horse.

Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Light English-built Park Phaeton, Horse, &c., at No. 17, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing Residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS.

A large collection of PLANTS in Tubs and Pots will be sold by public auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. on TUESDAY, the 24th, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 6 A.M. Catalogues of the plants will be shortly published.

The collection is a most valuable one, as it contains rare and choice plants, some of which are of very large sizes. The plants are from China, Japan, Singapoor East and West Indies, England, Persia, America, Australia, &c., &c.

The collection consists of these great classes of plants, viz, horticulture, arboriculture and floriculture, including araucaria, excelsa, Cunninghami, and several other varieties of araucaria, ro deltia cateolea, dalecamphia, roses, excellent varieties of regonias, geranium, roses, cypress, plumbago, mango, oranges, creepers bearing blue, white, pink, and red flowers, bougellia gratis, carden selestina, jouesia sakos lagerstramia, indica, conanum, russellia, jussica, aphelandra, acutifolia, Mexenia, wegeriana, nephelium, litchi from China, Singapoor, and Bombay, English, China, Persian roses, and moss roses, Persian figs, cassia, nutmeg, cardamom hellotrope, sweet-scented pearl camellia Japonica, and several other varieties of rich garden plants are worth while for inspection, and they are on view from the 15th inst.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO
40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock p.m., at their Room, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods:—Containing Grey shirtings, T cloths, jaconets, madapollams, and dhoties, and other sundry goods.

1 Case red fast colour prints, 3 cases superfine Ladies' Cloth, 4 cases Dhoties, 1 case Brushes.

On account and risk of whom it may concern—

A D- No. 113-16-5 Cases Soap.

To close an account—

30 Boxes Champagne as Count Bismark, Fleur de Sillery & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following, viz.:—

Stone mortars, and pestles suitable for Doctors and dispensary, plated ice pitcher, brass table time-pieces, American clocks, plated reading lamps, napkins, telescopes, stockings and socks, Furniture, Morocco leather, 2 cases of biscuits by Huntly and Palmer, Gentlemen's English hats and many sundry articles, &c.

Lots of Furniture, consisting of blackwood, carved round tables, pier tables, full carved writing desks, foot stools, teapoys, bedsteads, camp cots, sofa couches with leather lining, cupboards, chest of drawers, hat-stands, camp tables, dressing tables, meat safes of different sizes, iron cradles, chairs, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, prints, T. cloth, chintz, dhoties, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To Sail on the 21st March.

THE s.s. COROMANDEL, J. D. MARY, Commander, 1,970 Tons, built expressly for the East India Trade, and has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers only.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICE.—There will be SEVERAL PAGES SPACE for ADVERTISEMENTS in the PAMPHLET about the RIOTS, which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,
WILL PERFORM HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 10TH MARCH,
And will also carry on the HIGH ROPE
A Parsee Gentleman, Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee, for the Second and Last Time.
A SPECIAL DAY FOR PARSEE & NATIVE LADIES, TO-DAY.

Performance to commence at 5 P.M. precisely.
Doors Open at 4 P.M.

MILLION PRICES. MILLION PRICES.
First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re 1; Third Class, 8 Annas. Children under 10 years admitted at Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. YEDDO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY ATTONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. STRATHCLYDE arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Pearson.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, from parties willing to under take the EXECUTION of ORDINARY MONSOON REPAIRS to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the Presidence for the Season 1874-75.

The Survey Report and Estimate of the Repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit at 2½ per cent., which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign their Indentures.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 9th March 1874.

VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE, (2) JEJEEBHOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR, (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOMTA MOHLA AGIARY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Rs. 1. Together, Rs. 5.

Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, beside being of Double Dimensions.

Kalbadevi, 88, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Fort; Messrs. D. S. KEMP; and JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st April or before.

The Upper-storied Commodious well furnished BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hon. Rogers. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

An Upper-storied, neatly Furnished BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy, could be had for about Six Months from 1st May. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

Three other Furnished BUNGALOWS, on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 300, 200, and 200. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MATHARAN.

The CUPRARIA HOUSE, at Matheran for the coming Hot Season. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for a year certain, from 1st May next, the BUNGALOW No. 101, Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esquire. It has Four Bed Rooms and water laid in. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000; AMOUNT PAID UP OVER 25 LAKHS.

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM AS TO DISPOSAL OF POLICY-HOLDERS' PREMIUMS,

On account of the nature of Investments usually made, Life Assurance has not hitherto provided the Assured with *proved* Security that Policies will be paid at maturity, but the Positive system remedies this great drawback by investing the whole of the nett Premium received in *Government Paper*, as a special Fund to provide for payment of its Assurances.

Under other systems the Premium would be regarded as the property of the office, for investment in part or whole in *Miscellaneous Securities*, which are of course subject to fluctuations and open to risks and occasionally *losses*; but in the Positive, the nett Premiums are at once converted into Government Paper, and deposited with the Official Trustee of Bengal in Trust for Policy-holders who holds the securities to credit of the special Fund above alluded to—the "Bengal Life Fund." In process of time this Fund will have attained to such an amount, and afford such increasing and unconbted security that it will be quite unnecessary to consider such matters, as "Differences of Climate," to cover which, however, the Assuring public will not forget that the Positive is protected itself in a monthly "loading," or charging the nett Premiums; and that there exists, moreover, a "Guarantee Fund," consisting of Consols invested in London, upon which the Indian Branches could in a case of emergency draw.

AS TO SURRENDER VALUES.

The surrender value given by the Positive, from the moment a payment is made is 40 per cent. of Premiums, and this can be borrowed, on easy terms, or if absolute surrender be required, paid at three days' Call.

AS TO POSITIVE NOTES.

The system of Positive Notes not being understood by all, their immense advantages are not clearly perceived.

EXAMPLE.

A (age next birth-day 25) assures for Rs. 5,000 *payable at death*, and elects to pay Premiums (not for life as in most offices), but for a term of years only, say 5 years. The amount paid every year for 5 years will be Rs. 492-8-0, when all further payments will cease. The first premium will entitle A to a Positive Note for Rs. 1,000, which, is the Company's absolute "Promise to pay" at three months' sight after his death. The *Second* Premium will secure another note for Rs 1,000, and so on until the full 5-years' payments have been completed, when A will hold five notes for Rs. 5,000, and the Policy will be "shelved." There is no other office that secures to the Assurant a proportionate amount of the total sum assured, immediately as each Premium is paid down, based, as the Positive Notes are, on the security of Government Paper. Each Positive Note certifies, in a memorandum at foot of it, that the redemption value payable is 40 per cent. of Premiums and specifies the precise amount repayable.

NOTICE.

The Company has now established itself in Canada, with Head Quarters at Montreal. 100,000 dls. has been invested in Canadian Government Securities, and lodged with the Receiver General, in accordance with Acts 31 Vic., Cap 48, and 34 Vic. Cap. 9, respecting Life Assurance Companies in the Dominion.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Copy of a Pamphlet by Lord Sandhurst on "Life Insurance Rates in India," and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building.

NOTICES.

THE SUCCESSFUL
FRENCH COMIC OPERA.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
TUESDAY, THE 10TH MARCH.
ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCE
GIVEN BY
MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE,
Lyrical Artistes from Paris, which will include the favourite Operette
SAUVONS LA CAISSE!!
Music by CH. LECOCQ.
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Under the Direction of SIGNOR INZOLI.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., Hummum Street.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ percent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

During my absence from Bombay, Mr. FRANCIS DEW PARKER is appointed to conduct the business of this Agency.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

9th March 1874.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of TOLL and FERRY FARMS of the KOLABA COLLECTORATE before the Hoozoor Deputy Collector at Alibagh on the 16th March 1874 and following days.

C. R. OVANS,
Acting Collector and President, Kolaba Local Fund Committee.
Kolaba Collector's Local Fund Department,
Alibagh, 28th February 1874.

HORSES FOR SALE, property of Major WILLOUGHBY.

B.A.H. Candidate.....} Constantly driven together: good Pig-
B.A.H. Dunchurch.....} stickers.

Apply to OWNER, 35, Marine Lines.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class Passengers Return Tickets and Return Tickets for Horses, issued on SATURDAY, the 28th March, and intervening days, will be available for return, on any day up to, and including, Monday the 13th April 1874.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March 1874.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old, Coir and Europe, Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Zinc; also serviceable Stores, such as Hoses, Leather Delivery and Suction, Glass Plates, and Rubber Sheets and Valves, &c., belonging to H.M.'s Indian Troop Service. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 12th March, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election, and to fill up two vacancies at the Board.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
COLONEL J. J. FULTON, M. S. C.
CAPTAIN C. McINROY, M. S. C.
MAJOR S. H. WILLIAMS, M. S. C.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.

500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows:—

The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse ,, one-quarter.
The 3rd horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on 1st April, and the Drawing to take

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 9TH MARCH.

Exchanges on London closed at slightly advanced rates, but the amount of Bills placed was not large, and the enhanced prices was chiefly owing to buyers being indifferent to do business

Government Securities are still in small demand.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1s. 11¼d. 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. to 9/16.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 9/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. to ¼d.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98
Do. demand..... 99½
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand..... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 107¼ to ½d.
Four & half per cent. 103½
Four per cent. 102½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 102½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1872 and 1873..... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..... 111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 10 ,,
Bank Bills ..... 9 ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9
Carolus; ... ... ,, 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 122
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ,, 231½
Bar Silver... ... ... ,, 106½
Gold Leo. 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

This being mail day not much business has been done. Rates by sail are quiet but firm; by steamers, we quote £3, speculators alone operating.

London — Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... — No ship
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 17s. 6d. / Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d. / Oak Logs ..... £0 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... — Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... — £3 5s.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... — Wheat ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d. / Seeds ..... £2 16s. 3d. / Cotton ..... £2 18s. 9d. to £3 0s. 0d.
China ... — Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Market rising for Spinning and Bank of Bombay shares. Colaba Land shares firm. Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
12,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	750
10,000	500	100	5 p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	271½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	126
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	416

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾-¾	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	19¾-1¾	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-10¾	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,05	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19¾-¾	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,345
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	920
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	580

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1 460xd
500	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,740xd
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,240
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,775
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,000
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,310
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,385
100	1,000	all	100p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
500	2,500	all	150p.s.	Oriental	3,500
600	1,500	450	200p.s.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,600
300	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	200
150	12,000	1,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,500	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	800
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Darwar Company.....	700
500	1,888	all	40 *	Dolaba Press Co.....	3,900
250	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,200
250	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	4,200
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
200	1,000	all	70 p.s.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co.....	750
200	400	350	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	570
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
100	2,500	750	125 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,000
400	850	750	125 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.....	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland mail, been next to nothing, and prices have undergone no alteration. There is a fair demand for up-country markets, the average daily consumption being more than 200 packages. The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces G. Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs. at Rs. 5 9 0
750 ,, Colored Muslins 40 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 2 9 0
240 ,, W. G. Prints 31 ,, 40 ,, at ,, 12 13 3

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's of the 7th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing steady, and Surats are said to be quiet but steady. The sales of the day are given at 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, and of which 2,000 were taken off on account of speculation and for exports. The receipts at Liverpool are to the extent of 18,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports amount to 15 000. Fair Dhollerah continues to stand at 5 3/16d. per lb., Omrawuttee at 5¾d., Broach at 6¼d., Orleans at 8d., and Mid Uplands at 16 cents. The above prices show no change whatever when composed with those of Friday evening. The Manchester market is in the same state, and prices barely supported. Coffee has been strong without change in values. We have to report an advance of ½ per cent. in 4 per cent. and 4½ Government Paper, and of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver. From Calcutta and China we have received no telegrams up to the time of writing. The Cotton market here has been steady, and prices are much the same. A large business has taken place the purchases being on European account, amounting to upwards of 1,500 candies. The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

100 candies New Khandeish ..... at Rs. 161
75 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 162-64
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 162½-67
200 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 160-61
200 ,, ,, Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 188-89
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 189
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 190
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 189½
25 ,, ,, Nerisd ..... at ,, 156
50 ,, ,, Akote F P. B..... at ,, 185
50 ,, ,, Bhoree..... at ,, 171
75 ,, ,, Bhownuggur..... at ,, 175
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 175
100 ,, ,, Kirkee ..... at ,, 184½
50 ,, ,, Veravul (March) ..... at ,, 164
250 ,, ,, Sheagaum (,,) ..... at ,, 184
375 ,, ,, Karanjo (,,) ..... at ,, 176
100 ,, ,, Sheagaum ..... at ,, 184

YARNS.

The following sale took place yesterday :—
15,000 lbs. Water No. 30's..... at 10¼ ans. per lb.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 7th March compared with the statement issued on 2nd March :—

LIABILITIES.	2nd Mar. Rs.	7th Mar. Rs.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid .....Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share..... ,, 10,60,520		
	60,00,000	70,60,520
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,42,45,608	1,19,18,882
Do. do. at Branches.	21,19,060	20,22,415
Other Deposits	1,04,00,462	1,11,71,994
Post Bills	20,987	20,987
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	3,94,496	3,96,475
Rs.	3,44,80,493	3,48,26,153
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	22,59,145	20,03,331
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise.....	17,44,179	17,87,409
Loans, on Security of do.	36,18,867	45,87,370
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,919	1,008
Bills Discounted	1,24,37,155	1,06,84,337
Stamps	5,189	5,191
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,02,855		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 85,000	4,07,855	4,07,855
Bullion	80,971	76,119
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	3,82,224	3,97,115
Cash and Currency Notes	1,35,41,989	1,47,76,218
Rs.	3,44,80,493	3,48,26,153

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Euphrates (s)	Welville	Bussorah, Feb. 18.
	Yeddo (s)	Owen	London, Jan. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Mahi	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Cavour	Evans	New York.
	Norah Greaure	Cope	Liverpool.
	Lombardy (s)	Gibson	Aden and Suez.

The barque Jean Ville, Seigneurin, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.
Ship Pendragon, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
5 Indian (s).....Henderson.....Falso, Point 4th Mar.
Emblehope (s).....Stephenson....Akyab, 3rd Mar.
Abyssinia (s).....John Lang....Rangoon, 27th Feb.
Satara (s) .....Johnson.....Bombay, 7th Feb.
Munsoory.....Lorenzen.....Moulmein, 17th Feb.
Mar. DEPARTURES.
5 Asia (s)..... Mecca and Fitzpatrick
British Navy..... Barque.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European (1), 3 cases thread, Esoofally Abdoolally; 25 cases slates, Allund Abdoolrehman; 12 cases Saramoniac Morarjee Natha.

FOR LONDON.

Vespasian (8), 260 barrels ale, R. Angus and Co.
Boadicia (8). 30 cases slates, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.
Ava (8), 32 cases claret and 40 cases sherry, Butler Palmer and Co.
Corrirca (8i, 2 cases die, Pisugne Virray and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia (s), 26 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 500 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and sons.
Persia (1), 40 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co., 50 cases brandy; Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 109 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 500 bales cotton, Soonderdas Mooljee; 360 cwts. galls, Moojee Godoo.
Dreadnought, 200 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha; 62 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 250 bales cotton, G. C. Bushley and Co., 94 bales cotton, Rampertap Laya; 71 bales cotton, Goculdass Mahodawdass; 60 bales cotton Peresatum Tarsee.
Pendergon, 216 cwts. coir yarn, Somjee Pudomsee.
European s, 210 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co., bales cotton, Nusserwanjee and Co., 54 bales cotton and 21 bales wool, Dewjee Bhograj; 38 bales wool, Megbjee Dyal; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass; 25 bales wool, Peraz Chamsay; 50 bales wool, Ramjee Raychund; 60 bales wool, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 bales wool, and 15 bales cotton, Mooljee Lilladhur; 145 bales hemp, 65 bales wool, and 15 bales cotton, Dyall Jairaz; 46 bales cotton, Cowasjee Nanabhoy; 60 bales wool, Dayal Garaz.
Tenedos (s), 500 bales Cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co., 500 bales Cotton, Peel Cassels and Co., 250 bales Cotton, Killik Nixon and Co., 145 bales Cotton, Tuara Tapum, 500 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Vespasian (s), 43 bales Cotton, Eswerdass Oostoorchund; 25 bales Cotton, Govindram Dawarkadass; 500 bales Cotton, Gaddum and Co., 60 bales Cotton, James Mackentosh and Co., 75 bales Cotton, Peel Cassels and Co., 52 bales Cotton, John Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON

Malwa (s), 7 bales hides, Dawood Mahomed; 7 bales hide, Suckoor Futtavbhoy; 13 bales hides and 6 bales Skins, Abdool Reman Ahmed; 18 Cases Cardamoms, Dayal Jairaz; 20 cases Cardamoms; Moogie Lilladhur; 8 Cases Cardamomis, Hajee Meetha Casom; 50 Cases Alibanum, and 52 cases Gum, Allana Munjee and Co., 11 bales skins and hines, Demtools Goolam Mahomed 70 bundles E. teeth Mooaahboy Tharid; 266 cases Alibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 20 bales skins, Goosub Hajee Gunny; 250 bales cotton, Stewart and Co.
Alawick Castle, S, 369 pieces E. teeth, Moorajee Dayal; 84 packages dry chillees, Cassumbhay Nanjee; 11 bales hides, G. R. Purvis: 2 cases T. and M. teeth, C. Hassanlhay.
Indian Emprre, 250 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moosey

FOR FALMOUTH.

Lydia Schalfield. 290 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.,

FOR BREMENHAVEN,

Indian Empire, 310 bales cotton, H. Classon and Co.,

FOR HAVAE.

Marlbaugh, 400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co., 500 cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
Nimrod, 160 bales cotton. Ewart Latham and Co., 700 bundles galls, and 300 bundles. nuxvomics, Mahomed Allana.
Kirweton s, 100 bales cotton, Jules siegfried and Co.
2. P. Smith, 250 bales cotton W. Nicol and Co.
Redewater s, 400 bales cotton A. Kunkler and Co; 856 bales cotton, Pharque Vinay and Co; 1,600 bags linseed, Samjee Veerjee; 1,600 bags linseed, Rowjee Nagjee; Maria, 1,000 bales cotton, Richie Stewart and Co
Sepia, 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Calypso s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calypso, s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co,

FOR VENICE.

Calypso s, 100 bales cotton G. Sigg and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arthur s, 2,850 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa s, 10 cases cassia, Hajee Allarukhia Sazand and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoe s, 219 pieces E teeth, Jairaz Peerbhoy, 13 chests opium, Hajee Esaack Ellia; 32 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 218½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 21½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 28 chests opium, Thakursee Sewsamul, 28 chests opium, Sareram Dawoltram; 11 chests opium, Ganesdass Jawarmul; 36 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co; 10¼ chests opium, Tegpall Nursingdass; 22 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 21 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co; 28 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram; 255 pieces E teenth, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 33½ chests opium, Napechund Ganesdass; 10 chests opium, S & D B Faltakya; 10 chests opium, E D Lungrana & Co; 15 cases opium, Nursey Kessawjee & Co; 17 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdevdass; 7 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca (s), 15 chests opium, Magunlall Curbhoodass; 1 chests opium, Soorujmul Heerachund; 11 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 9 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khatseedass; 7½ chests opium, Moolchund Jumnadass; 56 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 70 chests opium, Soorutram Bhoya; 10 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjees; 18 chests opium, Jearsj Nawrungray.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 7.

Willoughby, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Mhow.
Preston, Surgeon, Bengal A. M. D., on duty, from Morar Gwalior.
Campbell, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

MARCH 8.

Drake, Quarter Master, Bengal 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, to appear before a Medical Board, from Bareilly.
Cumming, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Bolaram.
Campbell, Colonel, Bengal 1st Light Infantry on furlough, from Edwardsabad.

MARCH 9.

Gough, Colonel, Bengal 12th Cavalry, on leave, from Peshawar.
Currie, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Hobson, Captain, 22nd B giment N. I., on duty, from Mhow.
Walter, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from Europe.
Howard, Sub-Lieutenant, Madras 16th Lancers, to join, from England.
Forbes, Sub-Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, to join from England.
Ewing, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rangoon.
Mathews, Lieutenant, 2nd Queens, on duty, from Sattara.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 7.

Johnstone, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Bhondi.

MARCH 8.

Sinclair, Hon. Surgeon, A. M. D., to join, to Kolapore.

MARCH 9.

Currie, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Maxwell, Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, to Europe.
Davidson, Lieutenant Colonel, Public Works Department, on duty, to Doolalee.
Ewing, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N.-W. Provinces, Mar 7.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr R. Waddington, Dist Supt of Police, Bustee, 3 months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April, 1874.

Surgeon J M D Macgregor, in civil medical charge of Muttra, the usual preparatory leave to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

His Honor the Lieut-nant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr D D M'l Campbell, Asst Mag Etawah, to be a Magistrate of 1st Class.

Mr G E Knox, Asst Mag to hold charge of the Kirwee Division of the Banda District as Asst Magistrate and Collector.

Mr J Macpherson, Asst Mag Humeerpore, to be a Mag of the 1st Class.

Mr W L Louis, Dist Supt of Police, Boolundshuhur, to be an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, and to be posted to Meerut

Major R Annesley, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Agra, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Boolundshuhur.

Mr H M Rogers, Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be an Asst Mag and Colr, and to be posted to the Allahabad District

Surgn E A H Roe, XIth Hussars, Muttra, to hold charge of the civil medical duties of that station, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

Mr J Bickers, Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to the 1st grade;
Mr J W Cockanuon, Depy Colr, 4th grade, to the 3rd grade;
Mr F H Fisher, Asst Mag and Colr, Banda, in the same capacity to Agra.

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OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHAW—March 3rd, at Hassan, the wife of Captain E Shaw, Mysore Commission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORAN—WOOD—March 5th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. W. C. Bromehead, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Etty, Francis C. Moran, Esq. of Debroghur, Assam, to Agnes Montgomery, youngest daughter of James A. T. Wood, Esq., of Camac Street, Calcutta No Card.

SPRY—JOHNSTON—March 5th, at St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev. W. Weston Rewes, M. A., Captain F. Et Spry, 38th Regiment M. N. I., to Florence Constance, younges, daughter of Deputy Surgeon General W. Johnston, M. D., Indian Medical Department.

DEATHS.

SMART—March 2nd, at Noorghat, District Midnapore, Julia, Piele, the wife of Mr. Arthur D. Smart, Revenue Surveyor aged 30 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1874.

A GREAT writer, addressing himself to the subject of home defences, and speaking upon the duties of Cabinets in regard to solving difficult problems connected with civil administration and the military policy and system of a State, said—"British statesmen "cannot themselves remain indifferent to the "knowledge of at least the fundamental princi- "ples to which from henceforth all parties are to "look for security at home and success abroad;" and then this keen observer proceeds to say—"For Great Britain and Ireland the defensive "question alone requires, not simply an acci- "dental or momentary attention directed to a "solitary point or instant of alarm, but a well "digested system embracing the whole." Now this language is peculiarly applicable to the present situation in Bombay, especially that portion of it which directs attention to the fact that for "security at home" we must look to British statesmen; and that the defensive question requires more than a mere momentary attention. It is aptly pointed out in our text that care is not only to be given at "the instant of alarm" but that we must establish "a well digested system" of defence. Let us do so in Bombay, for it is of no use to lock the door after the horse has been stolen. Feeling impressed with this old and well laid down doctrine, and inferentially reasoning from it, we think "prevention better than cure" and venture to insist again upon our proposition that Bombay should be provided with a permanent garrison. The *Times of India* evidently feels bound to denounce any suggestion that it has not fathered, and with a want of candour, and in a spirit of jealousy, the write of recent articles in that journal opposes any measure that has not had its birth in Church Gate Street. That paper thinks the protection of the city should be left to the Police. We think the Police ought to be able to afford full confidence to the citizens and be efficient and competent to guard life and property; but we likewise think that, if the Police are useless and unable to trace out crime and are helpless in the hours of tumult and excitement, the peace and security of Bombay must be preserved by the presence of a military force sufficiently powerful to overawe budmashes and to crush them if they rise in open riot or if they break heads in lonely corners of the Island.

The fundamental principle of Government in India exists in the possession by its Executive of a full power agency—a power that nothing can meet, nothing shake or subdue. India is not yet fit to receive the mild code of laws which govern European States. Her civilization, it is true, is rapidly going on, but it is far from complete, and a certain amount of despotism is as necessary to secure her safety, peace, and liberty, as the Runnymede Charter is essential for the protection of the rights, lives, and privileges of the British subject. Now we proposed locating a very small force in Bombay, and yet an objection has been made. Those who protest against making Bombay always and for ever safe were the first to call for and approve of the action of Government in collecting the present garrison. Why did they want more troops than the garrison possessed at the time of the outbreak? Simply because they knew that the Police could not cope with the rioters. What proof or guarantee do they now offer that the recent disgraceful scenes shall not again occur if the troops leave us? None, absolutely none. It is false economy to adopt a policy of chance and to risk a repetition of what we have witnessed. A good General never uses insufficient means to destroy and render feeble his enemy, and he never ignores past teaching or undervalues the effect of the blow which a foe in the field or a rebel in the camp may deal suddenly to his powers or to his policy. The dirty assassins who fracture skulls in dark lanes, and who spill blood when in crowds they come across a helpless old man in a graveyard, are not worth the price of the rope which will hang them, and they are powerless to overturn Government and destroy a community. Still they do great harm to our rule and prestige. The report of their iniquities spreads far and wide, and their cowardly blackguardism is represented in the villages and towns of India as acts of patriotism and valour. Exaggeration in its worse form is a distinctive feature in the character of the budmash, and lying stories are quickly circulated and readily believed in by the natives in the bazaars scattered over this vast Continent. This makes an uneasy feeling in the Mofussil, and prompts the worthless vagabonds of up-country cities to take advantage of what they think is an opportunity. The Bombay riots from a butcher's bill point of view is a small matter perhaps in the eyes of some people. Eight or ten persons cruelly bludgeoned to death, it is true, is not a large casualty list out of a teeming population, and the murdered persons may only be missed by their own immediate relatives; but this list, nevertheless, represents the fact that in the face of law, police, and soldiers, murder in open day and in the public thoroughfares of this city is still possible. Gloss over the recent disturbances if you like, but these overt acts stand up as warning signposts that similar acts may occur again, and the one hundred and eighty million of human beings over whom we rule will not miss that fact, but will refer to it as an instance of what may occur again and upon a more extended scale when bad passions and desperate zeal are called into existence by the shout of a mob who falsely pretend their religion has been attacked and their Prophet insulted.

Now we say the presence of a permanent force would strike terror into the minds of the disaffected, and Upper India would not have passed up to its population the exaggerated stories now in circulation. But Bombay is a city that should be kept strong in the military element. We have expended enormous sums in harbour defences, and when these were undertaken we contemplated filling Colaba with European troops as supports to them. The costly preparations which we made and the money we expended were all for one object, viz. making ourselves safe from an attack by a fleet. Why should we abandon this idea? With troops in Bombay we might consider ourselves safe from foes without and false friends within, and making ourselves so doubly secure would not be a bad policy. As regards attack from without, happily we are now at peace with nearly all the world; but in these days of steam, science, education, rascality, and novel profligate statesmanship, who can prophesy the future? Bombay, speaking in a military point of view, is the "decisive point" of India. It is the key of Hindustan. It is the spot on which an army in the interior would depend as a base of operations, as a pathway of communication, and as a depot for provision and ammunition. It is the avenue to the greatest country under the sun, and the lane to our cotton fields. There is no nation save ourselves who would for so long a time have neglected to make a choice of the splendid natural accessories which exist for making the Island of Bombay a defensive position for the whole of this continent, and one that would be unequalled in the world. And if, in covering India from danger by making Bombay impregnable from the sea, we also protect her inhabitants from the turbulent masses who reside in her centre, surely we shall have achieved a double object. We have gone to great expense in throwing up sites for batteries in the sea around this city, and the cost of the armament, material, and stores, &c., for the same has been so costly, that without data we should not like to venture to name the amount; but it has frequently struck us that the proportion of ordnance in Bombay to the number of infantry quartered in this city has been absurdly uneven and dangerously small. We do not at this moment recollect what is the proper distribution of infantry to guns for coast defences, but we think in the field the proportion in the present day is about three guns for every thousand men. Now we do not care to mention, for reasons which will be understood, what is the strength of the officers and men who are in charge of the heavy and other artillery at Colaba and on the rock batteries of the harbour; but we have a very strong opinion that magazines and a large quantity of ordnance and stores in working condition being collected at Bombay afford a very sound reason for our urging that at least eighteen hundred European infantry should be brig

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Do you not think that it would be advisable for Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate of Police, to have all those prisoners who are being now tried before him, for rioting, &c., (especially the Mahomedans, as their number is so very great) *labelled* with their respective numbers for his guidance; in fact I would have it done if I ever sat on the magisterial chair.

A. Y. Z.

Bombay, 6th March.

THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The state of affairs by this morning's telegrams seem to be getting very serious, for although Coomassie has been destroyed yet the Ashantees seem still unconquered, and our little force has been obliged to retreat to the Adansi Hills, where the climate is by all accounts good. Now seems the time when the Indian Government might be of use.

As the peace negotiations are certainly not likely to come to anything just now, and Sir Garnet will most probably have to form a camp on the Adansi Hills as a base for future operations, surely the Indian Governments might engage to have 100 elephants landed at Cape Coast Castle within *two* months from their date of departure from Bombay. The old hulks lying in the harbour might easily be made available for them and towed through the Canal, where strong tugs from England might meet them. The elephants would be most useful in keeping up communication with the coast during the approaching rainy season.

If required a few picked regiments, such as the Ghoorkas, might also be sent.

9th March. BROTHER BILL.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, 7TH MARCH.

I DO not know what interpretation experienced *Mofussilites* can, with propriety, put on the following extraordinary lines taken from the Administration Report and quoted by you in an editorial in your issue of the 4th instant. The fact remains that, without any special cause of poverty, the rural population has of late years been obliged to part with a considerable portion of its ornaments. This would seem to confirm the opinion that, as a class, the cultivators are at present somewhat deeply sunk in debt. It is unphilosophical to say that, in these sublunary regions, there is an effect *without a cause*. The acknowledgment is undoubtedly very humiliating to Government, to whose notice the *chief*, if not the "*special*, cause of poverty" has been frequently brought through the columns of your widely-circulated paper. A recapitulation in this place would, I fear, be good words thrown away. It is quite in the power of the Governor of Bombay to procure from agricultural districts the best information from the best source, and it is certainly his duty to afford encouragement to energetic Collectors when they evince a determination to elevate the condition of men who belong to the commercial and agricultural classes. It would be worth the time of your reporter to ask some obliging official in the Secretariat to place, for examination, on the editor's table, the Administration Report of 1872-73 written by Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, the Collector of Ahmedabad. A compliance with this request would enable you to favour the public with your sentiments as regards the conscientious labour that has been devoted by that higly paid officer towards remunerative works and local permanent improvements in the interior, for the immediate and future benefit of men who are in a most helpless and deplorable state, and who require, in consequence, every kind of commendable aid that a powerful and liberal Government can ungrudgingly give them from the revenue derived from land, and more particularly from the "local funds," to which they contribute *compulsorily*, in addition to fixed rates of assessment, which they must pay, even at the sacrifice of the land they cultivate, whether it is productive or not. The word "remission" has been removed from revenue lexicography. As a public writer, I am justified in asking those whom it may concern what preparations are being made to avert evil in this collectorate, which contains some 800,000 souls, in case we are *again* unfortunately overtaken by adversity. A reference to the records in the Secretariat will, perhaps, satisfy the Governor of Bombay that the disastrous famine of 1813 destroyed *thousands of inhabitants* in this *identical collectorate*. Grain was then sold at the appalling rates of four and five seers per rupee: it was beyond the reach of many poor creatures who unavoidably perished with hunger, and children were such insufferable burdens to their miserable parents that they were literally given away for small quantities of grain. The famine in Orissa, which cost 750,000 people their precious lives, is still fresh in the recollection of all who witnessed its painful effects, and the uncovered bones of *thousands* of men, women, and children that are scattered on the extensive plains of Marwar are sufficient to show that a very large portion of the population died of starvation. The result of the dreadful famine in Bengal will, ere long, be made known by public journals. In a recent issue the *Pioneer* says—"One can imagine what a serious evil a drought must be within the confines of Rajpootana wherever, as in Bikaneer, well water happens to be extremely difficult of access. At the last Marwaree village on the way to Bikaneer the depths of the wells are about 120 feet. Ten miles away, and at the first named village in the first named district, the depth increases to 400 feet. Raising water out of them must be almost as formidable as the process of digging." A judicious storage of water in exceedingly large quantities when rainfall is satisfactory is a subject that ought to engage the serious attention of Collectors and Political Agents. Government should see that it is done, and it might encourage Native Chiefs to improve the state of their villages. Many of the restraints that are now uselessly imposed on cultivators in Government villages might, with advantage to landlord and tenant, be removed. I send you an extract from a letter that was forwarded a few days ago from a leading firm in this city to the Talookdaree Settlement Officer. The civilian here referred to leaves no effort untried to ameliorate the condition of an impoverished but lordly race of people who deserve handsome treatment. It will be contended that they are apathetic—granted; but where are the incentives to industry? Government avers that it is its desire to restores to the talookdars the proprietary rights which have merged in the leasehold tenure; it nevertheless reserves to itself a reversionary right in case of indebtedness, and the right of making such revision of the Jumma as it may deem proper. An unreasonable and inexperienced Collector might, in all human probability, make a disheartening increase on the expiration of the lease, during a season of unprecedented prosperity, such as would deprive a talookdar of a large portion of the fruit of his industry—hence his unwillingness to make permanent improvements. There are no banks in the districts, and a certain merchant, who has got a store of wealth for good and noble purposes, is precluded by a restrictive clause from lending large sums of money on the most favourable terms. It is painful to see valuable estates that are capable of yielding princely incomes neglected. Mr. T. C. Hope, the Acting Collector of Ahmedabad for the time being, stated in one of his usually clever reports, "that some of the noblest houses in England are parvenus when compared with some of the talookdars of Guzerat."

Extract from a Letter to the Talookdaree Settlement Officer.

I beg to tender thanks for your letter respecting B. S. and L. K.

The last named talookdar is on a pilgrimage to Anoar A., and he will probably be away about a month He was at Ahmedabad a few days ago, and favoured us with a visit. We had a long conversation, and I learned that his talookdaree estates are in a very bad state, that he is anxious they should be improved, and is unable to do anything without proper pecuniary assistance of a substantial nature. The revenue derived from his villages is positively nothing to what it might be: they are badly populated, and to increase the cultivators numerically it will be necessary for the brothers to employ good agents, to secure people who are in need of land, and persuade them to settle down. Industrious men who are willing to work, but are in a state of abject poverty, will require advances to erect huts, purchase live-stock, ploughing implements, carts, seed grain, &c. To enable them to accomplish all this to satisfaction the brothers must necessarily borrow money on the security of their talookdaree estates. It would be suicidal to their interests to pay off existing debts, and afterwards do nothing towards improving their property. They must also raise money on their waste land and inam village. A large quantity of good black soil is available, and it is a pity, while people are starving elsewhere, that it should remain uncultivated. It is virgin land, and no doubt need be entertained respecting its productiveness. Industry of the right kind expended on it will be compensated by profitable returns. It will not require manure for at least five years, plenty of water is at hand, and rich paying crops of sugar cane, tobacco, and oil seeds can be raised on it. I was invited to D——, and had an interview with L's mother I explained to that lady that it was in her power to improve her estate and to increase its resources. She then expressed a wish that I, as the representative of a wealthy firm, should either undertake the management of her estate myself, or render effectual assistance with a view to their being properly managed, &c. I made her a promise to the effect that I would comply with her agreeable request in one way or the other. I accordingly saw Mr. R., told him what had occurred, and assured him that I would do nothing without his advice and assistance, and that good gentleman gave me a satisfactory and disinterested reply. Almost all the talookdars in Guzerat lead idle lives: they know little about productive industry: they place too much confidence in money-making time-serving barbarees, and, with unpardonable indifference, allow their estates to degenerate. Land in many parts of India is worth nothing, because men who possess wealth and have the inclination to turn it to good account cannot acquire it on terms that would induce them to expend, say, 1, 2, or 3,00,000 rupees and allow their children to reap permanent benefit. If the local authorities would take a more comprehensive view of matters, and render liberal assistance, capitalists would relinquish ruinous commercial pursuits, and turn their attention to a very important subject. Wealth can be usefully employed in developing the resources of land and villages, and improving the condition of deserving inhabitants. This firm appreciates your invaluable kindness. It is satisfactory to know that you take a warm interest in the welfare of talookdars and that you answer with celerity the references that are made. I fervently hope it will not be long before you are appointed Collector. I am sure that you will do much good in that capacity. Do not be offended with me for making some observations in consequence of your remarks quoted in the margin. I rejoice to think that although you wish to preserve the right of Government, which is unquestionably of fundamental importance, you evince a benevolent desire to protect the interests of the firm and to prevent the forfeiture of the estates in the event of infringement of the restrictive clause you refer to. I am unwilling, as a responsible agent, to embark in any business in which there is the remotest possibility of jeopardising capital—too much of it having already been sacrificed. In case you do not receive the printed reports of cases decided in the High Court, I beg to send for immediate and ready reference copy of an appeal under Letters Patent No. I of 1869, in which the Collector was appellant, and one Samuldass Beherdass was respondent. It relates to a talookdaree village to which Act VI of 1862 did not apply. Samuldass obtained a decree and attached the village. The Collector endeavoured to raise the attachment, but as he failed to appear when the matter came on for adjudication his application was dismissed. The village was sold under the decree before the Act came into operation and was bought by Samuldass. The Collector would not let him take possession, but he was subsequently allowed to do so.

"Legal Remembrancer to Government No. 124 of 1855."

The Judges say "that the (Talookdar's) Act was not passed with the intention of, and furnishes no means for, enforcing forfeitures to Government occasioned by the non-performance of conditions in what have been called leases from Government to the talookdars, &c., &c. The Act never was meant by the Legislature to be converted into an engine for enforcing forfeitures; and we have no suspicion that Government ever intended to, or would, apply it for such a purpose."

Mr Peile appears to have had a misgiving with regard to the leases. He says—"In course of time one of these agreements with ten or twelve additional clauses was submitted to the Remembrancer for Legal Affairs He was not told that the Grassias had immemorial possession when the lease was tendered, nor that it was devised and agreed to by the tendering party only. He replied that the legal rights of talookdars are defined by their leases the provisions of which are sostringent as to make the talookdars little better than a tenant-at-will of Government. From this moment all the peculiar rights of the talookdars were theoretically abolished, and so they continued as long as Government consented to benefit by their own tort."

Section XX, of Bombay Act VI of 1862 shows clearly that it is the wish of Government that the talookdar should be absolute proprietor of his landed estates, and that it is unwilling to interfere with the transfer of the same the payment of the land being all that is required. Government, in its Resolution of 21st September 1863, considered the delivery of agreements—the term lease is avoided to be of itself sufficient proof of the recognition of proprietary title of estates not brought under the Act, and liberality is displayed—vide same Resolution—by prohibiting the sale of a talooka or any portion of it for arrears of Jumma except as a last resource to collect the Government dues, &c., &c., and then only with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner.

Mr. Peile says—"I., son of M., has been allowed to succeed to his father's talooka with the right of levying double the survey rates." The dry crop and Bagayat rates are of course referred to, and it would be impossible to increase either if the dues not raise capital to improve land by fertilizing manures and sink wells. All this will cost a good deal of money. I can write from experience, having established an experimental farm at Ahmedabad.

CARWAR, 3RD MARCH.

THE new jail here is finished: it cost Rs. 1,39,000. The estimate was for Rs. 1,69,000. The D. P. W. deserves credit for the saving of Rs. 30,000 and for the manner in which the work seems to have been executed, and the comparatively short time occupied in completing the buildings. The site is a better one than that on which the old jail stands. The old jail is a low thatched building which must have been erected to answer temporarily. I imagine the police must have always had to keep a very sharp look-out when on sentry there, as the walls of the cells being low and the roof thatched, escape must have been an easy matter, as far as getting out of the cell went, and getting out of the cell is getting out of the jail altogether, as no wall surrounds the latter. The reason that there has not been a greater number of escapes is, perhaps, that the convicts are well fed, and consequently they have no very strong desire for their liberty, which no doubt, in the majority of cases, would mean hard work and not enough to eat.

Around the top of the new jail wall runs a wooden structure, on which the sentries will perambulate, and from which they will be able to command a full view of the interior of the jail. However much this might aid the sentries to perform their duties more effectually, I should think that if they were induced to act in collusion with the prisoners it will at the same time render the escape of a convict a thing very easily to be accomplished. A strong rope some yards in length would be the only thing necessary: this held by one end by the sentry, or one end of it tied to the railing that goes round the outside edge of the wooden-platform, would be sufficient to help the prisoner on to the wall, and once there, he can deliberately walk down the other side by the stair-case that leads up to the wooden-walk. Should anything prevent his making use of the stair-case, the rope can help his descent, and he need not fear serious injury, if he even, through any mishap, has a fall, as the ground outside the jail is very sandy and soft. The Government has permitted the ground immediately surrounding the jail, to a breadth of three hundred yards, to be made use of for gardening. The convicts will be moved into their new home shortly. The removal of the material, tools, &c., belonging to the jail work-shop, and other articles has been going on for some weeks.

A new hospital is in course of erection and is fast approaching completion. The estimated cost is Rs. 40,000, out of which a saving is expected. The building promises to be a good and commodious one. The spot chosen is both central and open: there will be no want of fresh sea air.

It is rumoured that the Collector has proposed to the Government to pay the cost of medicines supplied to those in the Government service drawing over Rs. 50 a month from the Municipal funds. It is hoped that the proposal will be approved and sanctioned. Clerks and others holding subordinate posts who draw just a little above Rs 50 can ill afford to pay for medicines during a long period of sickness; they find it difficult enough to undergo the expense that has to be incurred for nourishment and other requirements during an illness and to pay for medicines for their families, without having this extra item in their expenditure. The Collector will gain the heartfelt thanks of all those who have to pay for their medicines, if he succeeds in getting his magnanimous proposal sanctioned.

Chota Bombay, as this place is sometimes called, is not unlike *Big* Bombay, in respect of having nuisances close to inhabited spots. There is a channel here, which during the rains conveys the water from the adjacent hills to the sea, in the dry months sea water runs into it whenever the tide is very high, and forms stagnant ponds. The smell from the small dead fish and from the water itself in these ponds is so unbearably offensive, that a walk along the fine road that skirts the channel is thereby rendered disagreeable in the extreme, besides there can be no doubt that this stench affects the healthiness of the locality. The Municipality is at work raising the bed of the channel, but it is matter for astonishment why this was not done long before now.

The *Moharrum* passed off here after the usual drumming and noise. It was rather remarkable to see on the last day, when the taboots were going to the water, a conspicuously large number of police accompanying the crowd. You see we have no cause to complain of an *insufficient*, though it is often said to be an *inefficient*, police force here. It was a sight to see the myrmidons of the law, headed by their gallant Foujdar, who was mounted on a pony, looking as if they would annihilate any one who made the slightest attempt to create a disturbance, and as if they were determined upon retrieving the disgrace that their brethren of Bombay have lately brought upon the police. It would appear that a lesson was taken from the late Bombay riots, and that the principle, that prevention is better than cure, was fully kept in view.

Mr. Spens, the Judge, has returned from his tour. The Collector, Mr. Macdonald, is still out in the districts. Mr. Beaumont, the new Port Officer, has arrived. The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Mr. Harris, is here now from Calicut: his presence in this place appears to be necessary on account of the construction of the new telegraph line, hence to Dharwar, which is going on now. The line will probably be finished by April, when the portion of line between this and Goa will be done away with.

Small-pox, which made its appearance about two months ago, is still slightly prevalent in the town and neighbouring villages, but I am glad to say that the disease is gradually decreasing.

Trade is dull, and the harbour and wharf present a most melancholy appearance.

The weather is fine just now, but is growing rather warm.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—There will be several pages space for advertisements in the pamphlet about the Riots which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were sixteen European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

RAJOOMAR COLLEGE.—The first vacation of this year of the Rajcoomar College is to commence from the middle of next month.

POPULATION OF THE DHURUMPORE STATE.—According to the last census, the population of the Dhurumpore State, in the Surat collectorate, is estimated at 74,592.

POLITICAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. W. Wedderburn, who returned by the mail, assumed charge of the office of Acting Political Secretary to Government yesterday.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST THE MAMLUTDAR OF BULSAR.—The hearing of the charge of bribery against Mr. Maneeklal Venilal, Mamlutdar of Bulsar, commenced on Saturday, before Mr. H. Birdwood, Sessions Judge of Surat.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Daniel McCreelly and another seaman of the ship Strath Clyde were charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to two weeks rigorous imprisonment each.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 342 prisoners in the House of Carrection yesterday. Of these, 127 were under sentences from the High Court, 180 from the Magistrates of Police, 34 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners, 272 were natives and the remaining 70 were Europeans.

THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST THE "HITECHU."—The proprietor of the *Hitechu* newspaper, who was fined the other day by Mr. Fernandez, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, Rs. 500, on a charge of defamation, intends to present an appeal to the District Court of Amedabad against the decision of the lower Court.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo named Sookandar Gopal, a watchman in the employ of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, obtained a warrant of arrest against one Seetul Gopal, whom he charged with theft of certain ornaments and Rs. 100 in cash, valued at Rs. 287.

KURRACHEE TRADE.—The arrivals from Lus Beyla during the fortnight ending the 28th ultimo, were 2,302 camels and 153 donkeys, in charge of 700 men, bringing grass, firewood, mats, hides, ghee, rapes-eed, and coal. The arrivals from Kandahar during the same period were 327 camels and 4 donkeys in charge of 100 men, bringing wool, raisins, &c.—*Sind News.*

FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday a Bania named Paithur Gossur appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a summons against one Memasagurjee Vimasagurjee, whom he charged with bringing a false charge—also with giving and fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and with giving false information to the police.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT UPON A PARSEE.—On the night of Monday the 2nd inst., a Parsee hack buggy driver by name Jamsetjee Hormusjee, was most brutally assaulted by some Mahomedans an the Duncan Road. Five of the assailants named Shaik Osaman, Neenamkhan Muderkhan, Pundia Ulsoodin, Din Mahomed Shaik Esmail, and Shaik Esmail Shaik Rahiman, were arrested by the police, and they were on Saturday last charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate, with assaulting the above named Parsee. The last three prisoners were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. The other two were adjudged guilty. The first was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 25, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M'Gillson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—The Rev. A. Zimmerman and Mr. John James.

For Venice—Mr. F. Lotteri and Captain Ewing.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST TWO EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

EDWARD LEISTER and Thomas O'Donnell, two European soldiers of H. M.'s 68th Regiment, were charged before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, the first prisoner with dishonestly misappropriating and converting to his own use certain moveable property, to wit, certain currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 200, belonging to Captain R. H. Crawford, of H. M.'s 68th Regiment, and the second with dishonestly receiving or detaining stolen property. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The information of Captain Crawford was then read over in the presence and hearing of the prisoners, which runs as follows:—I am a Captain in H. M.'s 68th Regiment European Light Infantry, and am at present living on the Esplanade. On the morning of the 3rd inst., I missed from a small bag, in which I kept money, two currency notes, for Rs. 100 each. Just before missing the notes I had been at the 21st Infantry Mess. On discovering my loss I immediately told the orderlies to make it known to the men of the regiment. I made a report of the loss of the notes to Mr. Superintendent Bailey. I heard nothing more of the matter till Saturday morning last, when I was informed by Private Bellhouse that prisoner No. 1, Private Edward Leister, had been during the previous night spending money very freely and that he still had in his possession more money. On receiving this information I immediately took Private Bellhouse to the Fort Police Office. Enquiries were immediately made by Mr. Constable Burns, and one of the two lost notes which had been changed by prisoner No. 1, Leister, the night previous, was recovered and identified by me as I had recorded the number of the notes. The second note, as I am informed, was found in the guard tent on the evening of Saturday last by Private Smith, and I identify that note also by the number as my property. Mr. Constable Burns came to me on Saturday last and asked for permission to search the guard tent. I accompanied him to the tent, where I saw prisoner O'Donnell lying down on the ground in the tent. He was lying on a rug and pillow. When O'Donnell got up, Mr. Burns and Sergeant Roberts lifted up the rug on which O'Donnell had been lying, and found a piece of regimental sheeting. On opening the sheeting Rs. 29 in silver were found. I charge first prisoner with theft and criminal misappropriation, and I charge the second prisoner with receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

Prisoners declined to cross-examine.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further inquiry to Tuesday the 17th instant.

THE KHETWADDY RIOT.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Hurrishunker Balkrishna, pleader, appeared on behalf of twenty-three of the Mahomedan rioters at Khetwaddy, who were sentenced on Friday to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each and moved that the fine be reduced to Rs. 10 in case of each of the prisoners. Mr. Hurrishunker based his application on the ground of their poverty. The Magistrate said that considering the enormity of the offence of which the prisoners had been convicted, the sentence he had passed was very lenient, and he could not therefore entertain the application.

THE SONAPORE RIOTERS.

YESTERDAY at H. M.'s County Jail, the forty-five prisoners, of whom thirty-seven were Mahomedans and eight Parsee, were arraigned before Mr. Nana Morojee, the third Magistrate of Police, for committing riot and mischief, being members of an unlawful assembly, and rioting, armed with deadly weapons on the 15th February last. The following are the names of the prisoners:—

1, Raeeid Farrid; 2, Ahmed Hoosein; 3, Sulliman Ahmed; 4, Camis Sayed; 5, Matoola Saugoor; 6, Salum Nusrik; 7, Nusrib Sarur; 8, Ahmed Camise; 9, Abdoola Hoosein; 10, Rubbee Nassur; 11, Ismal Yacub; 12, Sungvar Aladee; 13, Feroze Amber; 14, Pran Aman; 15, Moofta Sulliman 16, Syud Moobarruck; 17, Syud Moosa; 18, Jowaree Ambur; 19, Amber Essoo; 20, Billal Essub; 21, Feroze Goodao; 22, Shoos Punchayet; 23, Ebram Bookur; 24, Ismal Adam; 25, Hajee Amber; 26, Abdool Ebram; 27, Sulliman Abdoola; 28, Mooburruck Furrud; 29, Antone Dalmon; 30, Hyratee Hoosein; 31, Sabadeen Moolageer; 32, Mahomed Goolam Mahomed; 33, Syed Acbar Alli; 34, Johan Kooshall; 35, Seyud Feroze Shaw; 36, Syud Sally Mahomed; 37, Nusserwanjee Bazonjee; 38, Dorabjee Nusserwanjee; 39, Manockjee Eduljee; 40, Sorabjee Temuljee; 41 Dinshaw Manockjee; 42, Byramjee Aspanjarjee; 43, Pallonjee Rustomjee; 44, Rustomjee Aspanjarjee.

Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; Dr. Dallas appeared for the Parsee prisoners Nos. 37, 38, and 43; Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, for Parsee prisoners Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42 and 44; and Mr. Branson for all the Mahomedan prisoners from No. 1 to 36.

Mr. Mills being sworn,

The Magistrate—Mr. Pherozsha, do you wish to cross-examine Mr. Mills?

Mr. Pherozsha—I wish to reserve the cross-examination till some of the other witnesses are examined, your Worship.

The Magistrate—I should like to finish off with such witnesses as we go on.

Mr. Mills, cross-examined by Dr. Dallas—I did not hear any policeman call on any Parsee to assist the police.

Mr. Pherozsha—My cross-examination might be somewhat lengthy. I apply to your Worship to reserve my cross-examination until after two other witnesses are examined.

The Magistrate—Very well, after we have gone into the case for a couple of hours you might do so.

Frederick Austin was next called and examined by Mr. Hearn. He said—I am inspector of police and do duty at Dhobie Talao. On Sunday, the 15th of February, I accompanied a Mahomedan funeral to Sonapore. I went to Sonapore lane, and into the graveyard, about 10 o'clock. The Mahomedans were digging a grave at the south end of the graveyard. I saw some stones coming from the direction of the Chundonwady lane. At first there were three or four stones, afterwards the number increased, some stones as large as my fist, of different sizes, or ordinary metalling stones. I then went to the wall of the graveyard which divides the lane from the graveyard. I looked over it. It was about 4 feet high inside and about 8 feet outside. I saw a crowd of Parsees in the street: they were standing on the other side of the wall in the lane. They were armed with sticks, most of them with bamboo sticks, When I saw them they were throwing stones. They were about 250 in number. They were shouting and shaking their sticks In consequence of this the Mahomedans in the graveyard rushed towards the wall. The police interfered and they remained back for a second or two. The stones continued to come over. I and some sepoys jumped over the wall into the street. I ordered the Parsees to desist, they refused to do so. The Seedees at the graveyard then commenced to throw stones into the street, and then ran away towards Trinity Church. The police then drove back the Seedees into the graveyard, while so doing, in one case where a Seedee would not go back into the graveyard, he was laid hold of by several Seedees, and thrown back over the wall. I should say about 50 Seedees came over the wall, and about 200 remained in the graveyeard. After getting them all (Seedees) back into the graveyard, by Mr. Mills' order I went to the corner of the Sonapore Lane on to the Breach Candy road to disperse a crowd of Parsees who had blockaded the lane. They had sticks in their hands. I had not been five minutes there when I asked them to disperse. They refused to do so, saying I was of no use. After I had been there five minutes Mills came over and told the Parsees to disperse, and they would not. The return funeral procession then came up in regular order. The Parsees then moved on one side, and the next thing I noticed was a fight between the two parties. I cannot say who commenced it; the greater portion of the Seedees were armed with cudgels. In course of some time Mr. Edginton came over and dispersed the mob. There were a great many with broken heads: I cannot say how many. After the mob got dispersed, the police made after the Seedees, and many were arrested. I can identify Nos. 10 and 39 that I had arrested. 30 had a stick in his hand. When I arrested him he had none. No. 10 was in the graveyard jumping about with a stick and shouting. I then went towards Bhooleshwar, following up the Seedees who had made off that way. Later in the day I took two of the Seedees into the hospital. Besides these I have seen several Seedees and Parsees in the hospital some days after the riot. I do not know how many Seedees or Parsees were taken into hospital on the day of this riot. I attended the inquest of two Seedees and two Mahomedans: their names are Feroze, stoned, Lucka, and a Mussulman, name unknown. The adjourned inquest which I attended was about 14 days after the riot. The verdict in each case was culpable homicide amounting to murder by some person or persons to the jurors unknown. I and Mr. Austin arrested on the evening of the 23rd February prisoner Nos. 37, 38, 39, 41, and 43. There were two funeral processions coming towards the Sonapore burial ground. The people inside the graveyard were perfectly orderly before the shower of stones came into the graveyard. I saw no provocation whatever given by the Mahomedans to the Parsees. The retaliation was almost immediately after the shower of stones had commenced. Some of the Mahomedans complained to me, *Ye cah fullum ay?* It was afterwards they began to retaliate. No, violent resistance was offered by any of the Mahomedans at the burial ground, except by those Seedees who were forcibly pulled back into the graveyard. When I said that the Parsees moved back in my examination in-chief, I meant that they moved back to admit of the Seedees passing the corner. There was very little space between the outside file of the advancing Seedees and the front rank of the Parsees. The Seedees' heads that were broke I believe was done by the Parsees and the police. The police did not pursue the Parsees, because they had cleared away from the road, and were standing on the verandahs of their houses, leaving the Seedees in the sole possession of the street.

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas—Most of the Seedees were armed with cudgels. The Seedees appeared to be perfectly under our control. The heads of some of the Parsees were broke by the Seedees, as well as the police, for I remember giving an Erance Parsee a clout on the head and have not seen him since. When I said that the Seedees were in our control that is when they were in the graveyard. The Parsees offered resistance in one case in particular, when a police havildar's eye was very nigh knocked out. Some Mahomedans have been discharged from the hospital cured. I am not aware of any proceeding being taken against them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozsha—I saw several Seedees going into the graveyard armed with cudgels in the procession. The stone throwing lasted only for a couple of minutes from the graveyard, as I told them not to do so, and they listened to me. There were two or three Seedees with them, who were their muccadums, and they appeared to be under their command. I think one of the forward muccadums are amongst the prisoners now. I believe I could recognize the other muccadums if I saw them. I had jumped over the wall of the graveyard before the Seedees had jumped over it. The two processions followed one after the other, and a great crowd behind. I saw three biers, but saw only one of the dead bodies. One of the biers was taken to the centre of the graveyard where I did not go.

Re-examined by Mr. Hearn. The men whom I have called muccadums were assumed by me as such.

Mr. Austin was recalled, and examined by Mr. Hearn—I saw one of the Parsees, by name Jamsetjee Dorabjee, knocked down at the Sonapore night-soil depot whilst stooping down to pick up another stone. He was hit with a stone on its head, coming from the grave yard. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital. Some days after he died there. I attended the Coroner's inquest that was held over his body.

Ramjee Vicosjee said—I am police sepoy No. 546 C. I was present at the Sonapore Lane on the 15th February when the disturbance took place, I followed the procession from the graveyard, when I saw a fight between the Mahomedans and Parsees. I took a Seedee to hospital. His name is Feroze. His skull was broken. I attended his inquest. He died on the 16th February. I saw his dead body. I can identify prisoners Nos. 40 and 38 as being engaged in the aforesaid fight. They were armed with sticks. I did not see them do anything.

This witness was not cross-examined by any of the counsel for the defence.

Dublee Sing Bal sing—I am police sepoy No. 1,179 B. I was on duty at Bhendy Bazaar, near Ghogary Mohla road.

Mr. Hearn—This man was called by mistake your Worship. He is not a witness in the case.

Witness was thereupon sent away.

Motee Goonajee said—I am police havildar, No. 489 C. I was escorting a Mahomedan funeral in the Sonapore Lane. After the funeral was over I returned with the procession to the Breach Candy Road. After the Mahomedans arrived at the corner of the lane there was a serious disturbance between them and some Parsees. The police tried to keep back each party. Eventually the police arrested some of the offenders. I arrested two Seedees. I can identify them, but none of the other Seedees that were arrested. Prisoners Nos. 7 and 18 are the aforesaid Seedees. I also identify prisoners Nos. 39, 42, and 44. The aforesaid two Seedees had gone into a house at Agiary Lane. They were standing there with clubs in their hands. They were on the ground floor. I did not notice any of the inmates of that house: it was either a house or a stable. I cannot say whose. A certain Seedee placed himself under my person for protection, soon, when the aforesaid three Parsees came and struck him with sticks. I saw the two Seedees enter the building. I followed them and secured them; they had run in. A great many Seedees were running away in all directions, pursued by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—When I saw the aforesaid two Seedees run into a house the disturbance was still going on in the road—so much so, that they were running away from the riot.

Dr. Dallas and Mr. Pherozsha declined to cross-examine this witness.

Dr. Dallas—Your Worship, the witness in this case should withdraw from the Court at least from hearing distance.

The Magistrate—Mr. Mills, withdraw the witness from the Court, please.

Govind Ramjee—I am police naik, No. 499 C. I accompanied a funeral procession on the 15th February last, and also on their return from the Sonapore burial ground, and while on their return at the corner of the Sonapore Lane on the Breach Candy road a disturbance ensued between the Mahomedans and the Parsees. I can identify prisoners Nos. 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14 as taking part in the disturbance. Nos. 2 and 11 had sticks, and they were fighting with the Parsees. I arrested them and handed them over to the police custody. When I arrested them they threw away their sticks. I did not pick up the sticks. Nos. 12, 13, and 14 were advancing towards the Parsees. They had sticks in their hands.

Jeevajee Doolajee—I am a police sepoy, No. 525 C. I was on the Breach Candy road on the 15th February last. I saw a Mahomedan funeral procession arrive at the corner of Sonapore Lane, when a disturbance took place between the Seedees and the Parsees. I can identify prisoners Nos. 12, 13, and 14 as taking part in the disturbance. These men were throwing stones at the windows of Parsee houses. I placed them before Mr. Austin, and by his directions I took them to the Mombadavie Chowkey.

This witness was not cross-examined by any of the counsel for the defence.

Bhicoo Hurrjee—I am a police naik, No. 604 C. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th February last I was on the Breach Candy Road, when a Mahomedan funeral procession came up, and whilst at the corner of the Sonapore Lane a fight took place between the Mahomedans and Parsees. I arrested six Seedees. I can identify prisoners Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9, 18, and 32 as taking part in the disturbance. No. 5 was running away with a stick in his hand and pursued by Parsees. The other five I had previously seen throwing stones. I did not see any of the other of there prisoners arrested, but I afterwards saw them all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—About 7 or 8 Parsees were pursuing prisoner No. 5. These Parsees were also armed with sticks. No. 5 was previously throwing stones at Parsee houses, that is why I arrested him. I did not arrest the Parsees because they were some distance from me, about 30 or 40 paces, besides that I had another prisoner in charge at the time. Havildar Motee Goonajee arrested No. 18, and made him over in my custody. When the aforesaid men were throwing stones they were in the midst of the crowd. I was close by the crowd outside.

At the close of this evidence the Court adjourned for a quarter of an hour for tiffin and resumed the hearing at 1 that time.

In the afternoon Mr. Pherozsha Mehta watched the proceedings on behalf of all the Parsee prisoners, Dr. Dallas having other work to attend to left the Court.

Appa Bapoo said—I am police naik No. 556 C. At half past 10 o'clock on the 15th February last I was at the Sonapore Lane on duty. I saw a Mahomedan funeral procession come up when a disturbance took place between Nos. 17, and also point out Nos. 37 and 38. These two Parsees were also fighting. No. 17 was also fighting with Parsees. The Parsees had also sticks. I took No. 17 to the Mombadavie chowkey and confined him there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—There were a great number of Parsees and Mahomedans; they were all fighting with sticks one with the other.

Ramjee Crushnajee said—I am a police constable, No. 707 C. I was on police duty at Sonapore Lane on the 15th February last. I saw a funeral procession come up, and a fight ensued between the members of the procession who were Mahomedans and a mob of Parsees. I and a police naik arrested prisoner No. 6, and another man who is in hospital.

Bahadeen Alli said.—I am police constable No. 39 A. I went on Breach Candy about half past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th February last, where I saw a disturbance between Mahomedans and Parsees. I arrested one, Seedee No. 13, and I saw No. 6, and two Parsees Nos. 39 and 43, engaged or taking part in the disturbance.

This witness was not cross-examined by any of the counsel for the defence.

Sonoo Canoo sait—I am police sepoy No. 545C. On Sunday the 15th February last, I was on the Breach Candy road near the Agiary. I saw a fight between the Seedees and Parsees: the police were arresting the offenders then. I can identify No. 9, who was arrested by me as taking part in the disturbance.

This witness was not cross-examined for the defence.

Rogoo Shewbuttee said—I am police constable No. 592C. On Sunday, the 15th February, I was at Agiary road and observed there was a fight going on between Seedees and Parsees. I can identify prisoner No. 10. I arrested him when he was running away from the disturbance.

Annaram Luximon said—I am a police constable No. 115 A. On Sunday, the 15th February, last, at half past 10 o'clock, I was on the Agiary Road, where a fight ensued between Seedees and Parsees. I arrested prisoner No. 15 when he was running away from the disturbance.

Randass Godaveen said—I am a police sepoy No. 199 A. At about 11 o'clock on the 15th February last, I was on the road near the Parsee temple at

nuisance; because the noise and smell are driven by the prevailing wind away from plaintiff's house; but when the wind changes from west to south, the nuisance increases; the noise is louder; the smoke increases in volume and is not carried away from plaintiff's property. The learned counsel then cited cases on which he relied—Rylands v. Fletcher, Law Reports, 1 Exchequer Cases, 265; Pixley v. Clark, English and Irish Appeal Cases, 338; St. Helen's Smelting Company v. Tipping, House of Lords Cases, 642, 650; the same case in the over courts, Law Reports, Chancery Appeals, 66; Walter v. Self, 4 De Gex and Smale, 315, 320, 321, and 323. Then turning to cases as to noise, Mr. Starling cited Simon v. Soltan, 2 Simon, new series, 142. With regard to the alleged abatement of the nuisance since the suit was brought, he cited the same case, pages 152 and 153. The defence in that case was similar to the defence in this; defendants denied the nuisance, then abated it, and then urged the same plea as before that there was no nuisance. Inchbald v. Robinson, 4 Chancery Appeals, 388; Walker v. Brewster, 5 Equity Cases, 25; and Ball v. Ray, 8 Chancery Appeals, 467, were also referred to. These were the principal cases as to the law itself. As to the relief granted, the learned counsel referred to the case of the Attorney General v. the Council of the Borough of Birmingham, 4 Kay and Johnson, 528 and 543, in which there was a delay of thirteen or fourteen years before the suit was brought. With reference to any alterations the defendants may have made on their premises, Mr. Starling cited Spokes v. Banbury Board of Health, Law Reports, Equity cases, 45, in which also there was a delay of six years; the Attorney General v. the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, 4 Chancery Appeals, 146; and Dent v. the Auction Mart Company, 2 Equity Cases, 238. The steam jets and the wood were used by defendants at present; but plaintiff had no guarantee that the alleviations of the nuisance would be continued to him.

Mr. Justice Bayley—You say there is a lull now, which may break out again if permitted?

Mr. Starling said the application of the steam jets was an expensive experiment, and so was the burning of wood. The closing of the windows in order to diminish noise would be found to be inconvenient when the hot weather came and become a source of unhealthiness among the workpeople; and possibly, a Factory Act might meanwhile be passed which would compel defendants to throw open the windows.

Mr. Justice Bayley—What do you complain of most?

Mr. Starling said that, at the present moment, the greatest cause of complaint was the noise. There was no choice between the two evils, because when the windows were thrown open, more smoke would issue; and both noise and smoke would help to increase the nuisance. As to injunctions against nuisances of this description, the learned counsel cited Kerr on Injunctions, 224, 225, 338; and adverting to the charge of acquiescence and laches on the part of the plaintiff, again called attention to the case of the St. Helen's Smelting Company, and also to the case of Rajmohun Bhose v. The East Indian Railway Company, 10 Bengal Law Reports, 241, decided by Mr. Justice Macpherson, which was on all fours with the present case. The learned counsel said the plaintiff had complained of the nuisance as early as the 5th December 1870, on which date he sent a notice to the directors of the Bombay Bhattia Spinning Company, defendants' predecessors, and of whom the defendant Morarjee Goculdas was one. It was as follows:—"We are informed by Mr. Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, that you have become the purchasers of certain ground at Parell adjoining our client's property and are thereon erecting a large mill and are also erecting latrines for workpeople immediately abutting on our ch property, and which are likely to become a grea. nuisance and annoyance and to prevent him using and enjoying his property as heretofore. He instructs us to warn you not to do any act whereby his property may become depreciated in value, or whereby the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of it may be disturbed in any way whatever by noise, smoke, offensive smell, or otherwise, and particularly to desist from erecting latrines bordering on his property. Mr. Wadia some long time since caused a notice to the above effect to be given to the former owners of the property, the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of which, we presume, you had notice." The reply to the above notice was to the effect that there might be a nuisance, and that they were anxious to abate it, if any existed. Again referring to Kerr on Injunctions, 226, the learned counsel said defendants had no doubt a right to do anything they liked on their ground; and it was only when the results of their acts travelled out of the ground and became a nuisance that the plaintiff could complain. On the question of laches, Mr. Starling referred to Archbold v. Scully, nine House of Lords cases, 383, and Elliotson v. Feetham, 2 Bingham's new cases, 134; and on the question of window lights, to Bankart v. Hurton, 37 Bevon, 425, 428, 432. His Lordship had, in his judgment on the injunction motion, referred to the provision of the old Municipal Act, which required that every chimney should consume its own smoke. The same provision is repeated in section 229 of the new Act, 3 of 1872; and it says that if due precaution is used by the offending party, a criminal liability might be avoided, but not a civil liability.

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Mr. Justice Bayley—I must express my surprise that the law officers of Government have taken no steps against the owners of mills, the chimneys of which do not consume their own smoke. Mills are springing up on every side in Bombay; and I cannot see why the provisions of the Act should not be enforced.

Mr. Starling then read the *de bene esse* examinations of Mr. Ashdown, Mr. H. A. Wadia, and others taken in connection with the suit, as well as the correspondence that had passed between the solicitors of the parties.

The examination of witnesses was afterwards proceeded with.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE JOINVILLE, 496 tons, Captain E. Seigneurin, will sail to-day for Calcutta with 17,000 Indian maunds salt and a general cargo.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Coast and Cutch (March 3rd,) brought a general cargo and two hundred and forty-three deck passengers.

THE SHIP OCTAVIA, 950 tons, Captain Twaites, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (November 17th), brought 1,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Brown and Co.

THE SHIP HELEN SCOTT, 1,117 tons, Captain W. Gribble, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool (November 1st), brought 1,117 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart, and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 tons, Captain G. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. G. Francis, Rev. Mr. Sheldon, Mr. D. C. Gordon, Mr. Cooke and family, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Desmier and family, and forty deck passengers.

THE S.S. TEDDO, 1,476 tons, Captain G. Owen, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (January 28th) calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Fenton, Lieut. Forbes, Lieut. Howard, Captain and Mrs. Walters, child and ayah, Mrs. Newport, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss McMillan, Miss Linton, Captain and Mrs. Stanley Clark, Mr. Johnson, Captain Ruxton, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilmore and two children, Mr. Holland and Mr. Tulloch.

THE S.S. STRATHLYDE left Liverpool at 1 P.M. on Tuesday, February 3rd, and proceeded down Channel; experiencing unexceptional fine weather for the season, and passing the various headlands on the coasts of Spain and Portugal with due regularity. She passed Gibraltar at noon of the 9th, being 5 days 23 hours under steam only. She continued the voyage with moderate and fresh head winds and arrived in Valetta Harbour, Malta, at 7 A.M. of the 14th. She left again at 6 P.M. of the same day, encountering for two days a strong head gale with heavy sea. She entered the harbour of Port Said at 11 P.M. of the 18th, thus far making the passage in 14 steaming days. At 11 A.M. of the 19th she proceeded into the Canal, and after various stoppages occasioned by other vessels grounding arrived at Suez at 1-30 P.M. of the 21st, and left again at 2 P.M. of same day, continuing the voyage with fine weather until the 25th, and then at Perim Island she had heavy S.E. gales attended with high head sea and was at times compelled to ease engines. Passed Aden at 2-15 P.M. of the 28th, continuation of moderate head winds across the Arabian Sea, until sighting Colaba Light-house at 9 A.M. on Sunday, and anchoring in this port at noon, completing the voyage, including all stoppages, in 33 days. Vessels spoken:—February 21st, in Canal for Port Said homeward, S.S. South Tyne; February 21st, Canal for Bombay outward, S.S. Potomac; and February 21st, Canal for Calcutta, S.S. J. C. Stevenson; February 26th, off Jebbel Teer, Red Sea, homeward, S.S. North Tyne March 2nd; Light, 14-6 N.; 50-57 E., H. M. Troopship Serapis. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. W. Hemingway, Mrs. Hemingway Miss Hemingway, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. John Hall,

HIGH COURT.—10TH MARCH.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

531-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Shri Roopalibai, widow, &c., v The Secretary of State for India in Council—C. Pelle.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

496-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, v Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

749-69—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—Aga Hajee Mahomed &c. and others v Vussonjo Runchordass—No appearance.

545-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Gosai Harsghir Tilokghir v Mathias Mull—Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

812-73—Leathes Crawford and Boevey—Soonderjee Jaitha v Spencer, Shaw and Co.

820-73—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Ld. v Gungaram Doolabram—No appearance.

827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauram Muddon Gopall v Ramnarayen Bhayra and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

12-74—M. M. Munshi—Narayen Govindji and another v Meherjee Bapoojee Vicojee—J. Gopall.

26-74—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Vundravundass Purshotumdass v Hormusjee Bapoojee Vicojee—No appearance.

37-74—Pestonjee C.—Meetheebai, widow v Parwutteebai, widow, and others.

39-74—Jefferson and Payne—Wallace & Co. v Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy G. Shapurjee and Thackoerdass

46-74—In person—Elias Ali v Heeralall Heerjevundass—No appearance.

47-74 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dhunjee Mowjee v Memon Gunny.

49-74—In person—Byramjee Cawasjee v Eduljee Khodabux—G.J. Mody.

59-74—Dallas and Lynch—J D Creem Ewing v W Noonan and another.

52-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Parthugay Rasalga v Keswjee Toolseydass.

53-74—Ditto—Bai Goolab widow &c., v Ambaldass Treycumdass.

57-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajubboy Laljee and others v Antara Syed Hoosein.

61-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Munilall Punamchund and others v Lachmandass Sohanlall.

63-74—A. Framjee—Jeejeebhoy Cursetjee Sbroff v Bhugwandass Gungaram.

64-74—P Cawasjee—Noor Mahomed Kutchra v Doollabh Plumber and another.

65-74—A Framjee—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee v Mahadoo Golab and another.

71-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Soolamonjee Badroodeen v Mahomed Darvesh.

582-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrivullubdass Culliandas v Punnalall Poonumchund and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

583-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrevullubdass Culliandas v Punnalall Poonumchund and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

759-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Caujee Meghjee v Dhurrumsey Gowaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSE.

81-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v The Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Peile.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

THE last *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, published by authority, contains the following resolution:—

Active operations for the relief of distress having now commenced, the Governor General in Council reminds local officers that it is their duty to see that the arrangements for the relief of distress are adequate within the area under their charge, and that they will be held responsible that no deaths from starvation occur, which could have been avoided by any exertion or arrangement within their power and the means placed at their command.

2. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that all officers have cheerfully accepted this responsibility, and that they will perform the arduous task imposed upon them with the zeal, ability, and self-sacrifice which have always distinguished the servants of the Crown and of the East India Company in India in times of difficulty and danger.

3. The instructions to Relief Committees issued on the 24th of January last are re-published herewith, with some modifications made in communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Central Relief Committee.

4. The duty of superintending the operations of Relief Committees rests with the sub-divisional and district officers under the general instructions of Commissioners of divisions.

5. Relief Committees have been authorised by the instructions to adopt any measures necessary to meet sudden and severe distress. The same authority is given to local officers under similar circumstances. Where the danger is sudden, officers must act promptly to the best of their power, and not be satisfied with making reports to their official superiors.

6. The instructions leave much to the discretion of Relief Committees, and to that of the local officers of Government, under whose supervision they will act, as regards the manner in which distress is to be met.

7. The Government has not prescribed the invariable use of any test, either by labour or by the distribution of cooked food, for the purpose of determining who are fit objects for relief. Such tests are desirable and necessary under certain circumstances. It is right that able-bodied men, accustomed to labour, should, as a general rule, be required to work in return for the food or money supplied to them. It is desirable that light work should be found for others where this can be arranged profitably and without obliging large numbers of people to leave their homes. In dealing with certain classes of distress, especially in towns, the issue of relief in cooked food may be useful as a test. But stringent test are inapplicable to those limited tracts of country where, owing to the great failure of the crops and the absence of private trade, the Government have, in accordance with their Resolution of the 7th of November last, assumed the task of importing grain for sale and distribution to the people.

8. In such tracts the difficulty will be not to prevent undeserving applicants from being relieved, but to ensure that sufficient supplies reach those who require them; and, in addition to the modes of relief and the provision for the sale of grain specified in the instructions to Relief Committees, grain should be freely advanced to zemindars and mahajuns under the instructions already issued by the Government of Bengal, as well as to cultivating ryots, where there is a reasonable probability of re-payment, at the discretion of the local officers and with a due regard to the maintenance of a sufficient reserve.

(True Extract.)

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RELIEF COMMITTEES.

I.—ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

There will be three classes of Committees,—*first*, the Central Committee at Calcutta; *second*, District Committees; *third*, Sub-divisional Committees. The latter will generally be organised for a sub-division, but where necessary more than one of such committees may be appointed in a sub-division.

2. The Central Relief Committee at Calcutta has been organised under the immediate supervision of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

3. The District Relief Committees have been, or will be, organised in such districts as the Commissioner of the division may think desirable. The Magistrate and Collector of the district will usually be the Chairman of the District Committee, and will arrange for the appointment of the members.

4. The Sub-divisional Committees will be organised wherever the Magistrate and Collector of a district considers it desirable. The Sub-divisional Officer will usually be the Chairman of the Sub-divisional Committee, and will arrange for the appointment of members in communication with the Collector of the district.

II.—DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

The functions of the Central Relief Committee will be to collect subscriptions and distribute them to the local committees in such amount and for such objects as they may consider desirable, and to receive reports of the expenditure of the funds supplied by them.

2. The functions of the District Relief Committees will be to collect subscriptions, but so as not to interfere with the resources of the Subdivisional Committees, to supply the Sub-divisional Committees with money, and to receive their reports.

3. The Sub-divisional Relief Committees will organise the agency for the relief of distress within their areas. They will be authorized to delegate any portion of their duty to individual members, and to employ sub-committees or any other agency which, with a view to local circumstances, they may think best suited for the purpose. The Sub-divisional Committees and the Sub-Committees will arrange that the villages within their several circles shall be constantly inspected (once a week at the least) for the purpose of ascertaining whether the relief operations have been properly carried on, and whether there are any other places in the circle in need of relief. For this purpose they will apply through the Collector of the district for such additional assistance, whether European or native, as they may require.

The principal functions of the Sub-Divisional Committees and the Sub-Committees will be—

(*a*)—To collect subscriptions and to distribute the resources which will be at their disposal from local subscriptions, from the contributions of Government, and from the grants received from District Committees.

(*b*.)—To distribute for relief purposes grain received from local sources or Government depots.

(*c*.)—To transport grain to convenient places, and to provide for its proper storage.

(*d*)—To distribute gratuitous relief to persons in need of it and unable to work.

(*e*)—To provide useful employment for those people who are in need, and are able to work, by instituting minor relief works and providing other employment, such as spinning, weaving, husking rice, &c. Sub-divisional Committees will have information of the Government public works in their neighbourhood, in order that labourers may be despatched to those works, together with their families, if desirable.

(*f*)—To provide in such manner as may be considered the best, in each particular locality, for the relief of persons whose caste, usages and feelings preclude the application of a labour test—women of good family and others—who may be in great distress. Relief for this class of persons may be afforded either wholly gratuitously, or partly gratuitously, by the sale of grain under the market rates, or, with due precautions, by the advance of money or grain to be subsequently repaid.

(*g*)—In a serious deficiency of grain in any part of their district is apprehended, which the trade is unable to supply, the Sub-divisional Committee may, under instruction from the Collector of the district, make arrangements for the sale of grain from Government Stores. The arrangement should, as a rule, be made through the agency of the traders, which will probably be available everywhere. The selling price should be fixed at that of the nearest large mart, where supplies are readily brought in by railroad or river, together with such addition representing the cost of transport as may be considered proper. Sales should be stopped as soon as the local trade receives sufficient supplies, and any competition with the local trade should be carefully avoided. This rule will not interfere with the sale of rice under the market rate as a means of relief under clause (*f*) to persons whose cases have been enquired into by the Committees or their officers.

(*h*.)—The congregation of large masses of people away from their homes for the purpose of relief should be avoided. Every village in which general distress exists should, so far as is practicable, be dealt with separately as regards relief works and the distribution of gratuitous relief. The acceptance of cooked food should not be insisted upon as an invariable test to be applied to all who require relief. In the very distressed districts such test would generally be inapplicable. It may be necessary to establish poor houses in some places, such as considerable towns. In those houses food might be distributed cooked or uncooked as may be most convenient. Generally speaking, those who are unable from illness to cook their own food should be provided for in hopitals.

III—MISCELLANEOUS.

Nothing in these Rules is intended to preclude Relief Committees from adopting any measures necessary to relieve sudden and severe distress wherever it may occur, reporting the measures they have taken at once for the approval of superior authority.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.
March 5th, 1874.

MR. DISRAELI ON IRISH AFFAIRS AND ENGLISH EDUCATION.

On Tuesday, February 10 Mr. Disraeli addressed the electors of Buckinghamshire in the Town-Hall, Buckingham.

Now, gentlemen, there is another source I think of anxiety to any party who may govern this country at the present moment, and that is the state of Ireland. I would say but a few words upon it; but I could not meet you here to-day and be entirely silent upon the subject. The great political excitement of the last five years occasioned by the existing Ministry has been chiefly caused by their Irish policy. (Cheers.) They began with great measures, they came in to pass great measures for Ireland, and they did pass great measures. Whatever you may think of their merits all will agree that the measures were large in their dimensions (Laughter.) The cause alleged for those measures was the pacification and tranquility of Ireland. I think I am not misstating the case when I say that vast numbers of the population of this country agreed to those measures, though their principle was one which they would not otherwise have approved, because they believed that the pacification and tranquility of Ireland would be achieved. Now, in the first place I must impress upon you what I impressed upon a large body of my constituents in another part of the county a week ago—I must impress upon you that if Ireland is now tranquil it is not in consequence of those measures, but it is in consequence of being ruled by coercive legislation of the most severe and the most stringent kind. (Cries of "No, no.") I am not now in any way wishing to enter into the merits of the question whether that severe and coercive legislation is right and necessary or the reverse. We have neither time, nor is it expedient that we should enter into that discussion. I am only stating facts. I say that there is no doubt whatever that the tranquility of Ireland has been occasioned and is dependent upon the maintenance of that legislation. (A voice.—"No.") My friend says "No;" but what is the inference? If it does not, why does that legislation prevail? (Cheers and laughter.) Why should almost the whole of Ireland be subject to that severe and stringent legislation if it is not necessary and if it would otherwise be tranquil? (Cheers.) I call it severe and stringent legislation because I can find in no coercion Acts ever passed for Ireland provisions of so severe a character as I find in the existing legislation, and which will go on until the year 1875. (Hear, hear.) It is a fact, as I mentioned the other day, that no person can take a walk in the evening without being liable to be arrested by the military police. It is the fact that at any time in Ireland the police may enter your house, examine your papers to see whether they can detect any resemblance between the writing they find in your house and some anonymous threatening letter that has been sent to a third person. I don't say that it is not necessary, I don't say that it is; I don't enter into that question—but I say that if this legislation of the Government has produced the tranquillity of Ireland, where is the necessity for this coercion (Hear, hear) It is impossible to escape from that dilemma. In Ireland if a man writes an article in a newspaper and it offends the Government he has a warning, and if he repeats the offence his paper may be suppressed. All that may be perfectly necessary, and the state of Ireland may require it, but then I say that difficulty has been occasioned by despoiling the Irish Church and the confiscation of the rights of the Irish proprietary (Cheers). What I apprehend and what I dislike in the state of Ireland is this—I see this General Election has brought out the temper of the population. I see in the south few candidates are elected unless they pledge themselves to what I look upon as the dismemberment of the kingdom. In the north, again, I see gentlemen who have long represented their constituencies with honour to themselves and advantage to the country dismissed from that service, of which they were so proud, because they will not pledge themselves to some principle or change of the law connected with the land, which, after all, is, in fact, questioning the very principles of private property. (Cheers.) Well, then, what has produced all this disorder in Ireland? I am not speaking as a party man upon the subject. Indeed the party to which I am opposed in politics and who upholds the existing Government has suffered more in Ireland in this election than my own friends. Therefore that cannot influence me. But I say it is a very bad thing when you find a number of men returned in one part of Ireland pledged to dismember the kingdom, and in another part men returned who were pledged to question the very principle of property. What has done all this? What but violence and spoliation? Why, I believe that the country has been debauched by legislation founded on violence and spoliation, and the public conscience in Ireland has been deteriorated by the legislation and policy of the Government, and that a restless and unreasonable and excited state of public sentiment has been brought about, the consequences of which must be most injurious to Ireland itself, because it discourages the investment of capital, and discourages all those conditions and circumstances which would tend to the Improvement of that country, and which, no doubt, will enfeeble the power of the general Government of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) I think both the state of India and of Ireland is such as to cause great anxiety in the public mind. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I have spoken on these subjects to you to-day as my constituents—and to you alone as my constituents—not wishing to offer anything like a political programme or make a manifesto. I merely make these remarks, which I am bound to make to my constituents when I meet you and offer you my opinion on public affairs. There is one matter which I think I ought to notice from the many communications I have received from my constituents, especially in this part of the country, and that is the subject of national education. (Cheers.) The existing Government has both on the subject of Home Rule and national education in England during this evenful and trying general election receded from the position which they took up in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) They have held out to the Home Rulers hopes of an arrangement by which they may virtually meet their wishes, and they have held out to the secularists in England hopes of an arrangement to meet their wishes, I think it is as well that we should have distinct views on these topics. I will not dwell for a moment upon the ambiguous offer which has been made by the existing Government to the Home Rulers of Ireland, and for this reason, the Home Rulers will not accept the Government interpretation of Home Rule. They have told you frankly, and I must say honourably, what they intend by Home Rule, which is to have their own Parliament in Dublin, and as for those weak and timid compromises of the Government they have entirely repudiated them, and have thrown out at the polls every supporter of the Government who ventured to appeal to them. (Cheers.) But the scheme of the Government has suggested that they might in some degree, without departing from their own principles, meet the views of secularists in education. Now, that appears to me more dangerous, and it is quite as unsatisfactory and ambiguous as the suggestion that they have made to the Home Rulers. (Cheers.) Nothing can be more vague than such intimations. But it appears to me that as a general election was at hand it would have been most expedient on the part of the Government to have been definite and explicit. (Cheers.) We were told when Mr. Bright returned to the Cabinet, and we have been told by several Ministers on the hustings, that they do not despair of making an offer to the supporters of secular education which will remove all the objections that, for instance, are felt by those who are in favour of religious education, and also all the objections which are felt by those who are in favour of secular education to what is called the 25th Clause. I am always ready if there is a conscientious objection raised by any class of my countrymen to anything which exists fairly to consider it, but you may rely upon it that upon this matter there can be no compromise offered. (Cheers.) If you give up the position that you have taken, and which the existing Government has always themselves maintained, you must admit the claims of that party who wish to establish secular education. (cheers.) The 25th clause may be called the symbol of the question; those that are in favour of the 25th clause are in favour of religious education, and those that are against it are in favour of secular education. There is no middle course, and therefore I counsel all those who are electing members of Parliament—for there are still some to elect—not to listen to any loose suggestion that the difficulties felt on the subject of education may be removed and a compromise effected. No compromise can be effected. (Cheers.) The only question before the country is whether national education shall be founded on the consecrated basis of religion or whether it shall be entirely secular education The 25th clause is the symbol of the controversy and you must be for or against it. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I have said to you much more than I had intended; speaking to you without any formal preparation. Therefore, I hope you will not think me egotistical if I venture again to refer to a subject in which I am naturally interested, and that is myself and my position. (Laughter.) I am a candidate for your suffrages to-day for the tenth time (cheers), and I hope, therefore, I shall not be a candidate in vain. (Cheers.) An opposition or contest has arisen of a very inconceivable character, but the moment we are in the field there is no enemy that ought to be despised. Therefore, I must ask you to make for me a great exertion (cheers), and also, I may venture to say, for my friend, and, I hope, my future colleague, Sir Robert Harvey. (Cheers.) They say there are to be 32 polling places in this county. I want the voters like a hive of bees to settle upon them on Thursday morning. (Laughter.) Let the hum be far and wide and be you prepared to support your opinions and place me and Sir Robert Harvey in the position you wish. (Cheers.) I told you before, and I tell you again, that your opinion upon those matters is no contemptible or light opinion. The county of Buckingham has always been a politica] county (cheers); therefore, I trust you will maintain your reputation in that respect. I remember once riding from Hampden to Kimbolton with a gentleman once well known in this hall—I dare say there are some here who remember him—Mr. Lorrane Smith. He was the best rider in the county and the best-dressed gentleman in England, except Count d'Orsay. In those days two-thirds of our course was turf and it was very pleasant riding over the land. He said to me, "The Parliamentary Constitution of England was established by half a dozen families; we have seen all their houses to-day." (Cheers.) I believe the—majority—certainly the half—of them were in the county of Buckingham. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I appeal to the descendants of those who carried the Petition of Right, I appeal to those who in very modern times by their representatives, and my predecessor, the Marquis of Chandos, first increased, and beneficially increased, the county constituency of England. (Cheers.) I am proud to remember that I followed in the course of that eminent man, and I think the polls of the counties in the present general election have proved that the measure which I recommended was not one that has done injury to the best interests of England. Well, gentlemen, let me also remind you of this fact, of which you may be proud,—since our Constitution has been settled, since the accession of the House of Hanover, there have been, I think, not more than 30 Prime Ministers, and five of them have been supplied by the county of Buckingham. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I believe there is something in the air (a laugh) favourable to political knowledge and vigour. (A laugh.) When I pass the Colne or Thames I do confess I feel proud of the sacred land I then enter. (Cheers.) I feel inspired by the high political spirit that has always distinguished the county of Buckingham. (Cheers.) I hope, therefore, that on Thursday morning you will not forget these words, but that all present will come forward, replace me in that position of which I am so proud, and let me remember when the sun sets that I am again Knight of the Shire for this great county. (Loud and cotinued cheers.)

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1300 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamha, Mcann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
1273 Pendragon, Symond—Lawrence & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

566 Taranaki, Phillips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

842 Marie, Gugnen—The Captain.
880 Marlborough, Samson—W. Nicol & Co.
695 Septia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
725 Nimrod, Clark—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

530 Eagle, Hodgson—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

398 Decide, Hysaens—H. A Sedick.
497 Joinville, Seignen, Hajee Salen Seedeek.

NOT FIXED.

426 Antifar, Babier—Edward Baudry & Co.
1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1266 British India, Robertson—R. Steuart & Co.
448 Burdigala, Rauneseau—The Captain.
455 Bluche, Barra—Edward Baudry & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—The Captain.
1300 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Honstoun—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Water—Edward Bates & Co.
1346 Ellerslie, Peters—Lawrence & Co.
1087 Gladstone, Watson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1168 Glasgow, Lloyer—W. Nicol & Co.
1244 Greenock, Walker—R. Steuart & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1117 Helen Scott.—Gribble—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinett—W. Nicol & Co.
1279 Liverpool, Shrewsbury—J McIntosh.
1069 Lloyds, Rankon—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1363 Manila, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
892 Mogul, Walker—Remington & Co.
950 Octavia, Twaits—McCulloch Brown & Co.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

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FOR LONDON.

981 Alnwick Castle, Freeman—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1800 European, Steel—Lawrence & Co.
952 Tenois, Harris—W. & A. & Graham & Co.
790 Vespasian, Alexander—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1130 Calipso, Cullovich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1708 Ava, Starrat—B. I. S. N. Co.
906 Avoca, Symons—P. & O. Company.

FOR HAVRE.

1930 Kingston, Chittan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
922 Redewater, Richards—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

804 Arthur, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

998 Gladys, Bardo—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1067 Presnitz, Hewett—McCulloch, Browne & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1291 Coromandel, Mahy—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Clorinde, Lafond, (French Frigate.)
795 Cheswick, Miller—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1348 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1567 Nyanza, Fisher—M. Nusserwanjee.
1202 Peru, Methven—P. & O. Co.
1250 Streath Clyde, Pearson.
1476 Yeddo, Owen.

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FOR MOZAMBIQUE AND ZANZIBAR.

255 Africa, Ranchbaupt.

NOT FIXED.

472 Ann, Nacoda
168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
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